BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VI. *WEDNESDAY, September* 24, 1823. *No.* 19.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

An elegant tract of land, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, containing

240

acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry James, and others. The land is well improved, and is one of those lately owned by J. P. De Hass, purchased by Mrs. Craig, and sold by her to Thomas Goodwin, Philadelphia.

For terms apply to him, or to Wm. R. Smith, Huntingdon.

June 3d. 1823.

GEO. HENNING, HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats, which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs. Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, the HOUSE & LOT he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, The lot contains two and a half acres, and has also erected on it a good dwelling house, and a large and commodious

TAN-HOUSE,

with a good

TANYARD,

consisting of seventeen tan vats, with two lime vats, baites, &c. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

May 27th 1823.

WAITE'S OFFICE.

In the Second Class, Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars, 5000, Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 5 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100 and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
4	1,000
10	200
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, *and smaller Prizes.*

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

For the above Rich Prizes apply immediately at

WAITE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South-West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situate in Howard township Centre Co. on the road leading from Bellefonte to the Big Island, 8 miles below Milesburg; adjoining lands of Michael Meese and others. The above premises are well calculated for any person who is disposed to keep a Tavern and Store; Now in the occupation of John Ligget. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Howard township.

ABSALOM LIGGET.

April 26, 1823.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following lands, situate in the county of Clearfield: A valuable farm containing

300

acres, on which are erected a good

DWELLING HOUSE

and a new

LOG BARN,

with about fifty acres cleared, seven of which are meadow, and much more can be made with little expense, a thriving APPLE orchard, a number of PEACH and other fruit tree.

ALSO,

A handsome FARM, adjoining the above, containing

200

acres Improvements, a log dwelling house and barn, out houses, and about seventy or eighty acres cleared; sixteen of which are meadow—a bearing APPLE and PEACH orchard, besides a variety of other fruit trees;

ALSO,

a tract of land adjoining the last mentioned, containing about

200 acres,

with small improvements, but elegant land, and easily cleared;

ALSO,

in that neighborhood, two tracts of unimproved land, containing

2000 acres,

the quality of which, comparatively, is the best in that county.

These lands possess advantages, which many in that country are deprived of. They are situated three or four miles from the Susquehanna River; four or five from the mouth of Anderson's creek; and from a mile to a mile and a half from the turnpike, leading from Erie through Bellefonte. The State road from Huntingdon intersects this turnpike, and passes the houses of the improved tracts. Persons wishing to erect water works of any description, will find these lands in every respect well calculated for that purpose; the seats on two of the tracts, one improved, are considered the best in that part of the county, well supplied by nature immediately about them, with valuable sawing timber, such as pine, cherry, oak, &c. which if converted into boards and scantling, and sent down the Susquehannah, would realize to the owner a handsome profit. The land is generally timbered with oak, hickory, &c.

The price will be very moderate, for the improved, by paying half in cash, and the remainder in equal payments. The unimproved, by paying part in hand, and the remainder by installments, the subscriber will sell much lower, than any that has heretofore, or that now is, offered in that or any adjacent county; say, from $1, 50 to $2, 00 per acre, according to the payments. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living in Cambria county, William F. Boone, Bellefonte, or Samuel Johnston, near the premises.

JOSEPH BOONE.

Cambria county, June 16. 1823.

N, B. There is also a large body of land, some thousand acres, near the above described, most of which is first rate land, and which the subscriber will sell at a moderate rate J. B.

$5 REWARD.

Was stolen on the night of the 21st or 22nd of June instant, from the house of Thomas Hastings, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Bellefonte, a

DRAB GREAT COAT,

with three seperate capes, each bound, a drawed back and strap, and a pocket, buttoned with a small mole, on the outside of the left breast; the collar was covered with drab tabby velvet

The above reward will be given to any person who will return the coat, or give information, so that the subscriber, whose property it was, can get it again.

MATLOCK BENNER.

Bellefonte, July 1st 1823.

ELIJAH REEVES, Clock and Watch-Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte, next door to the office of the "PATRIOT," where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line of business. He will work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if application be made soon.

June 17th, 1823.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a

HOUSE & LOT

in Earlysburg, formerly occupied by Walter Longwell as a tavern. The lot contains one acre and a fourth, and the house is a commodious one, and the stabling good. It is an excellent stand for either Tavern or Store. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase can know the terms by application to the subscriber, Farmer's Mills, Pennsvalley.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

June 3d. 1823.

GEO. ROTHROCK, Saddler and Harness Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the borough of Bellefonte, in the upper end of the house lately occupied by John M'Kee as a Tavern. His work shall be finished in the best manner, and disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Bellefonte, August 5, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FREDERICK DALE, will come forward on or before the 1st day of September next, and make payment. If this notice is neglected, those concerned may rest assured that suit will be brought against them.

CORNELIUS DALE.

Ferguson township,

August 5th 1823.

STRAY OXEN.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Ferguson township, on the 1st of this inst.

A yoke of Oxen;

One a BRINDLE; the other a BROWN. The owner, or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS DALE.

Ferguson Township, July 4 1823.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the improvement of the Susquehannah from Columbia to tide, passed the 31st day of March, 1823, will dispose of

SEVERAL SECTIONS OF SAID RIVER

for improvement, at

PUBLIC SALE,

to the lowest bidder, to commence on the 7th day of August next, beginning at STAHLS RIPPLES, and be continued from day to day, until the whole be disposed of, or so much as the Commissioners may deem proper. The improvement will be designated on the day of sale—a schedule of which is hereunto annexed, to wit:

STAHL'S RIPPLES, FRY'S FALLS, ESHELMAN'S SLUICE AND BARR, from the "HOUSE ROCK" to M'CALL,S FERRY, along the Lancaster Shore, CULLY'S FALLS. and such other improvements as the Commissioners may deem proper.

JABEZ HYDE, Jr.
JOHN M'MEENS,
SAM.L H. WILSON } *Comm'rs*

June 24th 1823.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Clearfield, will be held at the court house in the Town of Clearfield, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Clearfield this second day of September A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

GREENWOOD BELL, *Sh'ff.*

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete opperation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

Bellefonte, May 20, 1823.

PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable plantation, or tract of land containing

225 Acres,

situate four miles west of the borough of Indiana on the great road leading from said borough to Kittanning. The improvements are

Two good cabin houses,

and cabin barn, about fifty acres cleared, five of which are meadow, and more may be made, with a small

Apple Orchard,

thereon—ALSO—A tract of land containing

142 acres

situate about five miles west of said borough, on Crooked creek, with a cabbin house and barn thereon, with about sixty or seventy acres cleared, twelve acres of which are meadow & a quantity more may be made, with five sugar camps and a small orchard thereon.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it may be best obtained by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

DAVID CUMMINGS,

JOHN TRIMBLE.

Indiana, March 29th 1823.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE. IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	11
Brownsville	11

DEMOCARTIC REPUBLICAN TICKET

OF

Centre & Clearfield Counties.

GOVERNOR,

J. Andrew Shulze.

SENATOR,

Thomas Burnside.

ASSEMBLY,

John Mitchel,

Martin Hoover.

COMMISSIONER,

Joseph Gilliland.

AUDITOR,

James Crawford.

Justices and Constables

BLANKS

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

The barefaced misrepresentations in an extract of a letter, written by one of Mr. Gregg's sons-in-law, or nephews, from Bellefonte, and published in the Harrisburg Chronicle, merit silent contempt rather than serious reply. As however, some people abroad, unacquainted with the character of the writer, might be imposed upon, we will give it a passing notice. The principal objects of the letter appear to be—

1st. To give publicity to a letter written by Mr. Munroe, during the war, to the *President of the Centre Bank*, relative to assisting Mr. Higgins with Centre money.

2nd. To let his friends know that the federal meeting held during the Court, in Bellefonte, was large and respectable, and that the democratic delegation was *neither*—and

3d—The best of all—That Gregg will have a better vote in Centre and Clearfield, than Gen. Hiester had in 1820.

1st—As to the *exchange* of money by the *Centre Bank*, with the Government, we would just state, on good authority, that this was an act of the Directors of the Bank, exclusively, with which Mr. Gregg had little or no concern. If the directors of the Bank had not been well assured, that the Bank would be the gainer by the exchange it would not have been made. The facts are simply these: The government had issued Treasury Bills, redeemable one, two and three years after date, without interest, in gold or silver. To reduce them to cash, the holder must, consequently, allow a discount, the same as on the bond of an individual payable at a distant day. The Centre Bank notes were at that period at par, and so careful were the Directors of the interest of the Bank, *that not until JAMES MONROE, now President of the United States*, bound himself personally for the redemption of those bills, did they agree to make the exchange. Having this security, the Directors of the Bank (patriotic men!) agreed to exchange Centre money, for *gold and silver*! On the day specified in the Treasury Bills, the government redeemed them in gold and silver—But before that period, the Centre Notes had depreciated 15 per cent—Therefore the Bank made a good speculation, and the directors acted wisely in making the exchange.—There were 21 directors, and it is true Mr. Gregg was one of them; but it is as true, that it required a majority of them to negociate the exchange Therefore Mr. Gregg does not deserve the credit of the transaction at all—if even in favor of it, of which we have no evidence, he had but a *voice* among 21—and furthermore, as President of the Bank, he had not even a *voice* in the deliberations of the Directors, except to give the *casting vote*, in cases where the vote stood equal.

2nd—This worthy letter writer, says, that the federal meeting consisted of 250!!! Oh most extravagant falsehood. It is possible 50 were present, and our informant thinks there were scarcely that, not taking into view the number of democrats present, attending out of curiosity. Mr. Gregg's sons-in-law, and others, were riding the county for weeks previous, and no poor fellows were ever so badly rewarded for their trouble.—The result of their labour was a meeting of about 50, about one fourth of whom were officeholders, one fourth expectants of office, and one half *relations*. The principal motion-makers were officeholders, and "the dear friends, foreign relations and all," did nothing more than second motions, which they did with such little judgement, that when the question was put by the chairman, they would sometimes exclaim, "I second that motion!"

The democratic delegation was the largest and most respectable ever held in the county; and when it adjourned to the court house, to announce its proceedings to the people, there was an immense concourse assembled, exclusively democrats, who received them with the most lively satisfaction. We did hear that one or two federal understrappers were sent to "spy out farlies," but they went hence "*with a flea in their ear.*"—Such was the effect of this unanimity in our party, that the federalists are all in the dumps. If they were individually under sentence of death, they could not have the dew of melancholy more visible on their labour-worn countenances.

3d. Mr. Gregg is to have a "*better vote*" in these counties than Hiester had in 1820. We deny this, and as the election is close at hand, it will soon be determined which of us are correct.

The democrats will take notice that Mr. Shluze's name must be voted—

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

CLEAR THE ROAD FOR CLEARFIELD!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A number of the Genuine Democratic Republicans of Pike township in Clearfield county, friendly to the election of Mr. Shulze, convened a the house of James Blair, on the 13th of September 1823,

DANIEL BARRET was called to the chair, and

JOSIAH EVANS appointed Secretary

On motion, *James Blair, Ephraim Andrews, Greenwood M'Cracken, Thomas Hall & Joseph Evans* were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the reasons of the meeting in supporting Mr Shulze and opposing Mr Gregg.

The following were reported and adopted:

1st. That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, and the moral and political integrity of John Andrew Shulze, and will use every honorable exertion to promote his election.

2nd. That this meeting confide in Mr. Shulze as a man who will be the Governor of the people, and not of a *fragment* of a *discontented faction*; and unfriendly to a PUBLIC DEBT, STATE TAXES in time of peace; PRIVATE PECULATION of the PUBLIC MONEY; and all the most notorious acts for which the present administration, with Mr Gregg at its head, has been celebrated.

3d. That this meeting consider his nomination as fair and honorable, and the result of free deliberation, untrameled and uncontrouled by legislative dictation, as is *falsely pretended* by the federalists.

And *Resolved*—

1st. That we will not support *Andrew Gregg* inasmuch as he is the Federal Candidate, and has, in his public life, been guilty of acts which shew his unfitness for the office, and total want of Patriotism, viz:

1st. He voted for Jay's Treaty contrary to the known wishes of the American People, and to subserve the views of the BRITISH.

2nd. He voted against the late GLORIOUS WAR.

3d. He corresponded with a *Peace Party* in order to contribute by his puny and contemptible efforts to render it disastrous.

4th. He became President of an unincorporated institution for the sake of the filthy Salary, altho' it was in open violation of the laws of our land.

5th. He has been always opposed to democratic men and measures, from Simon Snyder down to James Monroe,

6 h. He has been guilty of vilifying Jefferson, the author of our declaration of independence.

7th. He refused to fight or take an active part in the Revolutionary War, but was content to remain at home to teach the children of those who were suspected of being enemies to the country, whilst the patriotic young men of those days were all engaged in that glorious struggle.

8th. He voted to deprive POOR MEN of the RIGHT OF VOTING

Resolved, That the federalists in attempting to assume the name of the democratic party, offer a gross insult to our understandings, but we cherish the hope "that the *skin* of the *Lamb* will not hide the WOLF."

The following was also read and adopted.

In an address published in the Harrisburg Chronicle, purporting to be issued by a federal meeting in Centre county, it is argued,———

That it is no objection to Mr. Gregg that he has received about *Forty thousand Dollars* of the *Public Money* for his services already, because Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr, Monroe were elected, altho' they had been in office also. To this we would reply, that there were sound reasons for supporting these gentlemen, that do not exist as to Mr Gregg. Not to say any thing about the political sin of mentioning the names of these worthies in the same breath with that of Andrew Gregg, they had individually rendered the most important services to their country during the Revolution, and since the revolution, whilst Mr Gregg has been opposed to the country and its true interest, at the revolution and since it. It was because Jefferson, Madison and Monroe had thus acted, that the principle of rotation in office was dispensed with when they were elected. This was an exception to the general rule; but Mr Harris, or some other equally willul and equally wise, chose to forget these things.

It is also stated that Mr. Gregg has claims upon the people of these counties, because he was one of the early settlers. This is certainly a new argument in his favor, and will receive a very brief notice. It was not necessary for Mr Harris to tell the people that Mr. Gregg underwent the toils and dangers of a new settlement; they know as much about it as he does; but the truth is he never suffered much in improving the country. He was generally surrounded with *Poor Blacks, slaves too*, that he compelled to labour for him, or was quietly receiving eight dollars a day from the Public. This is the way he "*tilled the soil.*" He has tho' shewn his partiality for early settlers, in his appointment to office in Clearfield county. Altho' some applied who were amongst the first to bear the dangers of a new settlement in a perfect wilderness, yet they were coldly passed by, and those appointed who were little more than qualified by residence. This is Mr Gregg's friendship for *early settlers*!! and he certainly has claims upon them!!! What think you, Mr. Harris, Deputy Surveyor for Centre County, &c.?

Resolved, That proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bellefonte Patriot.

DANIEL BARRET, *Chairman.*
JOSIAH EVANS, *Sec'y.*

For the Patriot.

Mr. Petrikin,

I have been informed that, recently, a couple of very respectable federalists, of this vicinity have made a list of those who will vote for Gregg, that work about Logan Furnace. My name is included amongst the rest The greater part of the hands are dissatisfied with it, and I have written you my reasons for supporting Mr Shulze, which you may publish if you think proper.

MOSES THOMPSON.

A POLITICAL DISCOURSE,

TO AWAKEN THOSE THAT SLEEP.

My Friends:—

I have been, as it were sleeping in the bosom of Centre County, twenty three years, and, altho' I have heard a good deal of the dispute that exists between the federal and democratic party, I was not awakened from my political slumber, until laterly. After coming a little to my feelings, I thought it necessary to examine the meaning of the respective words, "*Federal & Democrat.*" I find that a democracy, in relation to government, means a system that admits the power to be in the Legislature, as the Representatives of the people, or in the body of the people themselves. The word *federal*, in its original meaning, is something that is joined or united to something beside itself; and why it was adopted by the federal party, is, that they wished the union of the several states, without any distinction; but that the sovereignty of each state should be destroyed. This would enable them to arrive at the main object, the establishment of an aristocratical, or monarchical, form of government. Having thus arrived at the meaning of the names of the respective parties, I was astonished at the traps and hooks that have been laid, by those calling themselves federalists, for the people, that they might vote for their candidate. They have frequently told me, that a federal government, would be the best for the common people—that our independence was obtained by federalists and that the articles of our constitution were federal, and that *Washington* was a federalist, and a good deal such stuff; all which I find to mean more than is apparently intended; altho some of it may appear to us absolute nonsense. This is the manner in which they set their traps to catch game to answer their *federal* ends Whether *Washington* was a federalist or not, may be worth knowing; but I am certain he was not, in the sense in which the word ought to be taken. Nor were those who formed our constitution; a majority at least were not; or it would not have been so democratical. Our government would not have been even Representative. The object of the federal party was to vest the power in the hands of the Rich, which could be best done by destroying the sovereignty of the states, and federalizing the government in this way; so that the framers of our State and United States Constitutions could not be all federalists, or our government would not be so democratical. That it is the chief intention of the federal party to deprive the poor of all participation in the government, and vest it all in the Rich, is proved by their conduct in the different Legislatures since. Have they not endeavored to deprive poor men of the right of voting? which is the very foundation of the peoples liberties. This they have attempted frequently, which they would have done, but for the democrats. And it shows conclusively, that even under our government an aristocracy can be established, without changing its apparent form.

We have the words of Washington, himself, to prove that he was not a federalist, in this sense of the word. In 1786, he said he "was convinced, with other statesmen, of the necessity of substituting a more vigorous general government, in the place of the impotent articles of confederation;" and in his letter to Mr. Jay, he exclaims: "what an astonishing change a few years are capable of producing! I am told that respectable characters speak of a monarchy without horror;" and he says "from *thinking* proceeds *speaking*, and to *acting* there is but a single step" And who is it I pray that spoke about a monarchy without horror? Why the federalists, who now claim Washington as one of themselves.

In one sense of the word Washington was a federalist and we are all federalists. We wish a union of the states, preserving the sovereignty of each, which is federalism; but this is innocense itself, compared with its true meaning, and the idea the word commonly conveys to our minds.

I cannot understand how a federal government, after the plan wished for by federalists could benefit the common people more than a representative democracy. It may be, as some of them have told me, that common people ought not to meddle with affairs of state; in that case all we would have to do would be to mind our business, and make as much money as we could to keep the rich in lazy indolence. To make up our taxes for this purpose, would be the main object; but I sincerely hope the people will never be so lost to their true interests, as to elect men to office that are in favor of such a government, or ever leaned that way They may talk of federalism and confederations, as they please, and perplex unassuming citizens with their high words, it is enough for me that I can arrive at their designs, and whenever I can do that, I act accordingly. I have often reflected what all the zeal of the federalists could mean. I saw what the democrats were at; but I could not precisely find out what the federalists wanted at this time. They tell me that they wish the same kind of a government as the democrats; & if they do, why do they disagree at all with the democrats? Why don't they support democrats for office? and why do they adhere so tenaciously to men of their party, or who has apostatized from ours?

Now I cannot tell why it is that any poor man, or common man, if the phraze is better, can be a federalist. He cannot rule; for I have heard one of that party say that an officer ought not to be a labourer, for they could have no time to study or learn any thing. The fact is, that they have caught them with one of those hooks or traps, that I have alluded to, and have led them to believe that the meaning of the word *federalist*, is innocent in itself, and that the members of that party have no interes s seperate from the commonalty, or main body of the people; and in this way make mere tools of them. Some again are not independent, and are compelled to answer the federal ends. Their are others who are federaliste, because their parents were so, which is one of the poorest reasons in the world. A few days since, I conversed with a poor man, who actually could assign no other reason! I asked him why he was so ready to deprive himself of the liberty secured to us by the constitution? He replied that "his father had voted with the federalists and he would do so too."

As for the candidates nominated by the democrats and federalists, I know but very little. Mr Gregg has lived a great while in Centre county, and I never heard any thing extraordinary of him. He was like other men, that did little ill and little good. I knew him always to be a federalist; but now, I understand, he is willing to bear that *reproachful* name, a *democrat*—a name which was given through *derision*, and has been long so considered by federalists. This I consider a very great objection to him: it would seem he is willing to *degrade* himself by wearing the name of a democrat, that he may mount into power. If he were governor, having a very extensive patronage, he could provide for his numerous family connexions, who would rather live upon the people, than by their own industry. This is real federal doctrine. His family are all arrived at years of maturity, and are wealthy also; but it is natural for men to wish for more than diminish what they have already. Perhaps their understandings and education qualify them, and no doubt they would as soon be supported in this way, as use their own money to support themselves. But I think Mr. Gregg's tour in office ought to be out; for rotation is a reasonable thing, in our government especially, and I expect, at all events, he has enough to keep him the remainder of his days; but perhaps he counts *money* for *honor*; and if this is his disposition, I think him unfit for governor: The benefit of the people would not be his object; nor would the poor be provided for at all: the combination would be with the wealthy to increase *honor* and *distinction*.

But as for Mr. Shulze, I know nothing more of him to induce me to support him, save that he is a *stsadfast democrat*; a friend to his country, & his fellow citizens; and that his supporters, or himself, have no wish to infringe or alter the Constitution I believe him, also, to be well qualified.

MOSES THOMPSON.

The following comments on Mr. Gregg's vote on the Mississippi question, we extract from the

Democratic Press.

On these facts, as we find them recorded on the Journal of the Senate, we shall offer but few remarks. They speak a language sufficiently intelligible to be understood. In Pennsylvania where no such qualifications as *a freehold* is required to enable a Freeman to exercise the right of suffrage, such an *aristocratic* vote as that of Mr. Gregg's will be appreciated as it ought. Mr Gregg did, what he did, on full and mature consideration. The bill had passed the House of Representatives, without this feature of aristocracy and it was *ten times* under consideration in the Senate, on ten different days. It was after due deliberation he made this vital stab at the Rights of Man.

The plain meaning of this vote of Mr. Gregg's is, that no man should be permitted to vote unless he is a Freeholder. No Freeman was to vote *because he was a Freeman*,—he was to vote because he owned "fifty acres of land," or "a town lot" The Freeman, the poor man, was to pay all taxes and perform all services but he was to exercise no rights! "What have the poor to do with the taxes but *pay* them?—what have the people to do with the laws but *obey* them?" was the sentiment of an English Bishop; but we do not think it becoming in the mouth of an American Legislator, or in that of the Governor of a democratic Commonwealth. This, however, is the old federal doctrine, let us see where it will carry us, and enquire how we should like a provision of the same kind in the constitution of Pennsylvania.

A man who voted last year and had voted for fifty years before, verily the man was a Soldier and had fought for the independence of his country.—This year he advances to the poll—the people give way at the sight of the venerable grey headed old Soldier. He has made his way to the window and tendered his vote. It is rejected, it will not be taken; his name has been struck off the list of Freeholders and he can no longer exercise the right of a Freeman. He has lost his freehold and is, in consequence, become a slave.

"Why may I not vote, says the old man, I have voted every year, for half a century. I fought and bled for the right to vote; the right of self government."

"That may all be very true says the Inspector:—We know you voted last year, but *then* you owned a 'Town Lot' and were entitled to vote: *now* you own no 'Town Lot' and you cannot vote." "Why then, says the old Soldier, the vote was in the 'Town Lot' and not in me: Having it I voted, but having lost it I can no longer vote. I was the mere representative of the 'Town Lot.' Misfortune and sickness, not guilt, hath overtaken me. I am deprived of my right and it is vested in an avaricious griping money lender who is become the owner of the 'Town Lot.' Can this be? is

my country so my just as to rest right th[illegible]ost valued and the most valuable of half an acre of land, and no vest it in Man, the sacred image of his God."

Yet all this injustice was done and sanctioned by the vote of Mr. Gregg for Mississippi. That which he thought right for Mississippi he could not think wrong for Pennsylvania. People of Pennsylvania will you have this man to rule over you? "NO!!—NO!!" will be shouted in the vallies and echoed from the hills, on the second Tuesday in October, until it will deafen the advocates of Aristocracy and Andrew Gregg and they will retire from the contest defeated and dismayed.

No democrat can vote for him who would divest the *People* of their rights, to vest it in Town lots. No Freeman, having the spirit which ought to animate him, will vote for a candidate who has recorded his vote in favor of *Privileges* and against *Rights*. Let but this question be well understood and men will be ashamed to be suspected of being friendly to Andrew Gregg. Why should men be the friends of him who is an enemy to their Rights and thinks them safer and more beneficially vested in Town Lots than in Human Beings.

Valuable estate for Sale

In pursuance of the last will and testament of John Crosthwaite, dec'd. will be offered at public vendue on the premises, on the 28th day of October next, 260 Acres of land, situate in Georges valley, Potter township, Centre county, about 3 miles from Potter's Mills, and about the same distance from Duncan's mill on Penns creek. On the premises there are a a cabin house and Barn, about 50 or 60 acres of cleared land, and a small apple orchard. The land is well timbered and watered and a good title can be made. There is also adjoining the same, 53 acres of land, with a good sawmill thereon, which will be offered for sale on the said day, unless sold at private sale sooner.

WM. KERR,
M. BOLLINGER, *Ex'rs.*

Potter township, Sept. 18, 1823.

A Silver Watch,

Was found on the 27th August, on the road between Bellefonte and Milesburg. The owner by calling on the subscriber, living in Milesburg, and proving his property can have it.

JACOB HOOVER.

Sept. 23d

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Springfield, Centre county, about the 17th of August last, an apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named JOHN WHITE, aged about 17 years. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account. The above Reward will be given for his apprehension and return to the subscriber, but no charges paid.

WM. PRICE.

Sept. 23d 1823.

Chest Creek LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will attend at the house of James Gallaher, near Chest Creek, on Thursday the 16th day of October next, to dispose of land owned by J. C. Fisher, to persons desirous to settle thereon The terms are, three dollars per acre; ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid when the contract is entered into; the balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest after the expiration of three years.

J. M. FOX,
F. W. RAWLE.

Bellefonte, September 15th 1823.

NOTICE.

The subscriber purchased from *John Rowe*, a tract of land in Halfmoon township, Centre county, part of the consideration whereof he paid, and gave his notes payable in shoes for the balance, viz. One for $174 17 cents dated 22nd February 1823, payable 1st July 1823, on which has been paid $122; another for a like sum, of the same date, payable 1st of July 1824; another for a like sum of the same date, payable 1st July 1825. As a difficulty has arisen as to the title of Mr. Rowe, I hereby forwarn all persons not to take an assignment on these notes as I will not pay them until the title is perfected.

WILLIAM LIGHTY.

Halfmoon, September 6, 1823.

WRITING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER'S,

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte. Their shop is on the lot adjoining F. B. Smith's store lot. They will work on the most reasonable terms for cash. Their work shall be finished in the neatest and best manner. They intend keeping on hand a constant supply of women's and men's Shoes and Boots —All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Bellefonte, September 23d 1823.

General Election.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff's of the different counties to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate the officers to be elected: Therefore I JOSEPH BUTLER, Sheriff, do hereby make known and give public

NOTICE

to the electors of the county of Centre, that a general election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday of October next, being the 14th day of the month, at the several election districts in said county; at which time and place, the qualified electors of said county will elect,

ONE PERSON for GOVERNOR of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for SENATOR, to represent the senatorial district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Centre, Clearfield, Potter & M'Kean, in the senate of this Commonwealth.

TWO PERSONS to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Commissioner for the said county.

And ONE PERSON as Auditor for the said county.

The electors of said county will take notice, that the election will be held at the following places, viz

For the district composed of the township of Haines, in the town of Aaronsburg, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Meese.

The district composed of the township of Miles, at the house of —— Walborne, in the town of Rebersburg.

The district composed of Potter township at the house of Walter Longwell, Earlystown.

The district composed of Ferguson township, at the house of Robert Patton.

The district composed of Halfmoon township, at the house of Joseph B. Shugert.

For the district composed of Patton township at the house of William Davis.

The district composed of Spring township and the Borough of Bellefonte, at the Court house in the said borough.

The district composed of Boggs township, at the school house in the town of Milesburg.

For the district composed of Walker township, at the house of William Smyth.

The district composed of Howard township, at the house of John Ligget.

The district composed of Baldeagle township at the house of Hugh White.

The district composed of Logan township at the house of Anthony Kleckner.

The district composed of Lamar township at the house of James Brown.

For the district composed of the township of Rush, at the house of Jacob Test, in Philipsburgh.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state passed the 17th day of March 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of said General election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 3d day of October) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspector shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present. And the inspectors chosen are required to be at the place of holding the election in their respective districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And I do further make known that by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary apartments of the United States and also that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday next after the second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

GIVEN under my hand at Bellefonte, this 15th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and 48th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

Proclamation.

Whereas in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff's of the different counties to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate the officers to be elected: Therefore I GREENWOOD BELL, Sheriff, do hereby make known and give public

NOTICE

to the electors of the county of Clearfield, that a general election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday of October next, being the 14th day of the month, at the several election districts in said county; at which time and place, the qualified electors of said county will elect,

One Person for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator, to represent the senatorial district composed of the counties of Lycoming Centre Clearfield, Potter & M'Kean in the senate of this Commonwealth.

TWO persons to represent the counties of Centre and Clearfield in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

One person for Commissioner for the said county.

And one person as Auditor for the said county.

The electors of said county will take notice, that the election will be held at the following places, viz.

Becaria township, and that part of Bradford township lying south of an east line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run, and running to the Mushannon creek, forms an election district; and the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house now occupied by John Cree in Becaria township.

The district composed of Bradford township, lying north of a line beginning at the mouth of Wheatland Run and running to the Mushannon creek, forms an election district—the election to be held at the house of George Snell.

The district composed of that part of Lawrence township in the county aforesaid, lying on the waters of Sinnamahoning, beginning at the north east corner of Clearfield county, then west to the district line between John Canon and Hunter's district, thence south by said line to a beach a corner of surveys in the name of George Meade, No. 5294 and 5295, thence north all along said line to the place of beginning, the election to be held at the house of Levi Hicks in Gibson township.

The electors of the district composed of Pike township to hold their general election at the house of James Blair, in Curwenville.

The district composed of Lawrence township shall hold their general election at the town of Clearfield.

The district composed of Covington township shall hold their election at the house of Jacob Mawrey, in said township.

The district composed of Fox township, and all that part on the west side of Gibson township, to a line running north and south and paralell with the line between the townships of Gibson and Fox, and about three miles from said line between the townships aforesaid so as to include the two first rangas of surveys, the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house of James Green.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state passed the 17th day of March 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of said General election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 3d day of October) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspector shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present. And the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the place of holding the election in their respective districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And I do further make known that by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary apartments of the United States and also that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state.

And the Judges of the respective election disrricts aforesaid, are required to appoint one of their number in each district as a return judge to meet at the Court house in the town of Clearfield, on Friday next after the 2nd Tuesday in October; and the judges shall appoint one of their number to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on the 7th day after with the certificate of the votes given for the members of Assembly, and one other to meet the Judges from each county, at the house formerly occupied by Asher Hunt, Baldeagle township, Centre county, with the Senatorial return.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield this 8th day of September 1823, and the 48th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GREENWOOD BELL, Sh'ff

FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the Last Will and Testament of James Poe, Esq. dec'd the subscribers offer for sale, the following property, viz.—

240 ACRES OF FIRST RATE slate land, adjoining Conococheague creek, in Antrim township, Franklin county. John Poe will show this land.

ALSO,

350 ACRES IN PENNSVALLEY

CENTRE COUNTY.

This tract is first rate limestone lan[d] with good improvements thereon, a[nd] lying within three miles of the tu[rn]pike road leading from Harrisburg [to] Erie. James Potter will show th[is] land.

ALSO,

140 ACRES ON BALDEAGL[E] Creek Centre county. A great p[art] of this tract is *first rate* and *secon[d]* rate Bottom land. 60 or 70 acr[es] cleared, with a good house and bar[n] thereon; about three miles fro[m] Milesburg. The tenant will sho[w] this farm.

380 ACRES ON THE WATER[S] OF THE SINNEMAHONING, in Clearfield county, about 16 mile[s] from the county town of said county. Part of this tract is good bottom land. Esquire Nichols will show this land.

ALSO,

600 ACRES IN CLEARFIEL[D] COUNTY,

about two miles south of the afore[said] Turnpike Road, and about midway between the navigable waters of the Allegheny and Susquehanna. This tract is first rate land, well watered and timbered, and from its proximity to the road leading from the navigable waters of the Susquehanna to the head of *Red Bank*, a branch of the Allegheny, where the navigation commences, makes this a valuable tract of land.

ALSO,

370 ACRES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY,

on the big Mahoning, about twenty miles from Indiana; a large portion of first rate bottom land, and contains a good mill-seat. John Bell, Esq. will show this tract.

ALSO,

1250 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

in two surveys, in Armstrong county, on the waters of Pine Creek, well watered and timbered, with a sufficiency of good bottom or meadow ground. Mr. James Sloan will show one of these tracts, and Mr. John M'Gee the other.

ALSO,

330 ACRES IN INDIANA COUNTY;

14 miles from Indiana town. Mr. Weamer will show this tract.

The above lands will be sold in quantities, to suit the purchasers, and on reasonable terms; the titles indisputible. Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

JOHN POE,
ARCHIBALD BARD,
JAMES POTTER &
DAVID FULERTON,
Executors

If the above lands are not sold at private sale, they will be offered at

PUBLIC SALE,

at the following places, viz: at *Bellefonte* Centre county, on Monday the 20th of October next; at *Old Town* Clearfield county, on Thursday the 23d of October next; at *Kittaning* Armstrong county, on Tuesday the 28th of October next; and at *Indiana* on Friday the 31st of October next when the terms will be made known by,

JOHN POE
A. B.
J. P.
D. F.

September 2, 1823.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county.

Will be sold at public vendue on the premises, on Monday the third day of November next, a certain

HOUSE & LOT

of ground, containing six acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances; situate in Potter township, in the county of Centre aforesaid. It being the real estate that was of John Working, late of said township deceased. Terms of sale—one third of the purchase money to be paid when the sale is confirmed, and the ballance in two equal yearly payments Due attendance will be given by Henry Working acting administrator.

BY THE COURT,
Certified by
F B. SMITH, *C. O. C.*

Bellefonte, Sept'r 5th 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of

GEORGE ZUBLER,

late of Haines township, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands, are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 20th day of October next.

MICHAEL MUSSER,
GEORGE PETERS } *Adm'rs*

Haines township, Aug. 27, 1823.

ARISTOCRACY UNMASKED!

Or the exposition of a Vote against the Right of Suffrage.

Aristocracy Unmasked:

The constitution of Pennsylvania, framed so long ago as the year 1790, in relation to the right of suffrage, has the following Section.—"In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty one years, having resided in the state two years next before the election, & within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector." The democrats of this state began, indeed very early to consider the position of *Thomas Jefferson* as the sound and wholesome one; and not a member of it has been or can ever be so inconsistent with its principles as to seek to restrict, clog and curtail the right of suffrage, as it is now established among us. We detest every practice that savours of Aristocracy, and cannot submit to have freeholders, or land-owners, set apart from the rest of the community, as alone worthy and competent to choose our public officers.

Not so, however, with the federal party—Universal suffrage has been always opposed by them, as too DEMOCRATICAL, tending to deprive the *high-born*, the *wealthy* and the *talented few*, of their *due weight* in society; subjecting the government to the *vices of the poor*, and *levelling* all those *ranks* and *distinctions* which are the relicts of a *venerable antiquity*. They desire to contract the right of voting into as narrow a circle as possible, and maintain and act upon the doctrine that in this matter, as in every other, the people at large are their own worst enemies. "Why, they exclaim, *should a Mechanic Vote?* Let him make shoes, not Governors! *Let the Cobler stick to his last.*" This is the doctrine of the federalists; and they have never lost an opportunity to enforce these unnatural and detestable notions. They have exerted their very best abilities to give them plausibility; and they are perfectly conscious that if they once succeed in establishing them by law, democracy, with all its equality, freedom and independence of spirit, is practically forever at an end.

This is a matter of principle, not of declamation or invective. Each party has its constitutional and fixed belief about it. *The democrats wish all men RICH or POOR to have the right of voting. The federalists wish to debar the POOR of that right.* No democrat can without apostatising, wish to exact a qualification of *freehold* and no federalist can disclaim this cardinal creed of his party. It is an unerring and permanent test of politics.

By this test, I am about to try ANDREW GREGG, a candidate for the office of governor. Let my fellow citizens read with attention the facts which I subjoin, and which I have extracted, word for word from the journal of the Senate of the United States. It is a record which cannot be denied; its language is plain and unequivocal, and the conclusion in the mind of every pure republican must be immediate and decisive.

Senate of the United States.

During the first Session of the 10th Congress, which began on the 26th of October 1807.

Wednesday, December 2, 1807. A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Magruder their clerk:

Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled—An Act extending the right of suffrage in the ississippi territory and for other purposes."

The bill was read and ordered that it pass to a second reading.

Tuesday, December 29th 1807. The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the second reading of the bill, entitled—An act extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes—together with the proposed amendment, and after having agreed to amend the amendment—On motion the Senate adjourned

Monday, January 4th 1808. The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the second reading of the bill entitled—An act extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes—and on motion to strike out of section 1st lines 6 and 7 of the bill, these words—"*and having paid a county or territorial tax, assessed at least six months previous to such election,*" and insert "*and who has a legal or equitable title to a tract of LAND by virtue of an act of Congress, or who may become the purchaser of any tract of land from the United States, of the quantity of fifty acres, or who may hold in his own right a town lot of the value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, within the said territory.*"

A division was called for; and on the question for striking out, it was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 20; Nays 11.

The Yeas and Nays having been required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Crawford, Gaillard, Goodrich, GREGG, Hillhouse, Maclay, Matthewson, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Pickering, Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of New york, Smith, of Tennessee, Sumpter, Thruston, Turner, White.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs Adams, Anderson, Conduit, Gilman, Howland, Kitchell, Parker, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Tiffon

On motion to insert at the end of the third section the following;

"*Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not take effect, until the assent of the legislature of the state of Georgia shall be given thereto."

It passed in the negative, Yeas 3; Nays 27.

And the President having reported the bill amended in the first and second sections, ordered, "That it pass to the third reading as amended."

Tuesday, January 5, 1808. "The Bill entitled "An act extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory and for other purposes" was read the third time as amended; and, On the question, shall this bill pass as amended?

It was determined in the Affirmative, Yeas 18; Nays 8.

The yeas and nays having been required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Adams, Anderson, Conduit, Gillman, Goodrich, GREGG, Howland, Kitchell, Matthewson, Moore, Parker, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, Thruston, Tiffen, White.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Bradley, Crawford, Maclay, Milledge, Smith of New York, Smith of Tennessee, Sumpter, Turner.

So it was resolved, That this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered That the Secretary request the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments.

Friday, January 8, 1808 Mr. Magruder, clerk of the House of Representatives returns the bill into the Senate, with the agreement of that body, and on

Tuesday, January 12, 1808, it became a law.

Thus it is made manifest by the most authentic proof,

1. That a law extending the right of suffrage in Mississippi had passed the House of Representatives, and was reported to the Senate of the United States on the 2d of December 1807, without the odious and anti-republican feature which exacts the qualifications of FREEHOLD in a voter.
2. That it underwent repeated debate in the Senate and on the 21st of December, Mr. Moore proposed an amendment exclusively bearing upon this single point.
3. That the amendment, retained under consideration until the 4th of January following, imposed a *restriction* upon the right of suffrage, and required that *every voter should be a LANDHOLDER or a FREEHOLDER.*
4. That on the question being put, it was obviously thought one of importance and principle, because then, for the first time, the yeas and nays were called and taken.
5. That Andrew Gregg *deliberately voted in FAVOR of such an alteration in the law as would restrict the right of suffrage, and exclude from its enjoyment all who were not LANDHOLDERS or FREEHOLDERS.*
6. That Andrew Gregg, a Pennsylvanian, in defiance of the principles of our state constitution and of our laws, and in utter contempt of the known wishes and doctrines of the democratic party of this commonwealth, voted to inoculate the territory of Mississippi with the poison of aristocracy, and laid the foundation for political practices in that portion of our Union, subversive of the rights and freedom of the people.

What then fellow citizens, is the inevitable conclusion? Think for yourselves; and say, is ANDREW GREGG a *Republican*, worthy of applause and exaltation? Or is he a *federalist* of that decided stamp, whose principles are inimical to the sovereignty of the people, & friendly to the sovereignty of the few?

"SHULZE AT HOME."

The greatest pains imaginable have been taken by the friends of Mr. Gregg, the *federal* candidate, to impress upon the minds of the people throughout the state, that Mr. Shulze is unpopular at home. To this end, meeting after meeting has been got up in Lebanon, and in other sections of the county, denouncing him as incompetent to discharge the duties of the station for which he is a candidate, and unworthy of their support. The proceedings of those meetings have been manufactured at the seat of government, by those "high in authority," and are couched in the most bitter and indecorous language. It can be made appear, that sums of money have been raised by the aristocratic gentry of Lebanon, to defray the expenses of persons at a distance, who could not otherwise have been prevailed upon to attend their meetings. By resorting to such unbecoming and pitiful measures, they have been enabled to collect groups of men together from various quarters of the county, who dare not refuse to "dance attendance" at the nod of their purse proud masters. It was in this manner the federalists got up their late meeting in Lebanon, the proceedings of which are not only published in the federal papers, but in extra sheets also, and distributed through the state in vast quantities. While the federalists deserve credit for their unwearied industry and perseverance in their support of Mr. Gregg, they deserve the severest reprehension for the disgraceful means they have made use of to deceive the people at a distance, by representing Mr. Shulze as unpopular at home, and totally unfit for governor! If he were unpopular at home, then he would not receive the undivided support of his political friends: but the fact is, the democrats are united in his favor, and many uniform federalists who know his worth, capacity, and honesty, are his sincere and warm advocates, which at once proves the falsity of the charges contained in the federal address, headed "*Shulze at home.*"

The popularity of the democratic candidate was tested last fall, when he obtained a handsome majority over one of the most popular Germans in Lebanon county. If Mr. Ley could not be elected over Mr. Shulze, how is it possible that such a frail and incompetent old man as Mr. Gregg could obtain a majority in the county? But they are determined to make a desperate struggle, by redoubling their exertions for Mr. Gregg, and stop at nothing to defame and blacken the character of him, whose virtues they envy, and whose well earned fame and popularity they dread. The toasts which were drank at the federal celebration of the fourth of July, at Lebanon, were marked with a spirit of vindictiveness and rancor, without a parallel, and could only have been uttered by the most hardened and depraved of the human species, some of whom have but recently been "called to their long account." Federalism and faction, however, may rage a few weeks longer, when the people of Pennsylvania will prostrate them, by the rejection of their idol, Andrew Gregg, and their selection of Mr. Shulze.

In order to test the sincerity of those who puff and blow so much about the unpopularity of "*Shulze at home,*" and to show to the world how confident his friends are of his success, we have been instructed, by a *responsible* person, to make the following propositions. The money to be deposited, either in the Camden bank of New Jersey, or in the Westminster bank of Maryland.

$100 that Mr. J. ANDREW SHULZE will have a majority in Lebanon County.

$100 that he will have 100 of a majority in Lebanon County.

$100 that he will have 200 of a majority in Lebanon County.

$100 that he will have 300 of a majority in Lebanon County.

$100 that he will have 400 of a majority in Lebanon County—and

$500 dollars that he will be elected Governor over Mr. Gregg *Carlisle Gazette.*

Correct View of the Militia Bill.

From the (Bucks county) Democrat.

There has been much *wilful misrepresentation* on the subject of the Militia Laws of this state, and especially of Mr. Shulze's vote on that subject at the last session, that I think it proper, in addition to what has been said on that subject, to present a concise view of it to your readers.

The complaint is "that the legislature at the last session made an attempt to place the military above the civil power of the state, and that Mr. Shulze voted to that effect." To establish the position it is assumed that to prohibit aldermen and justices of the peace "from commencing or taking cognizance of any *civil suit or action* against a military officer, constable, collector or other persons concerned in the execution of the militia laws of this commonwealth—actually placing the military above the civil power." If there had been no other remedy for a wrong done by a militia officer, there might be some pretext for such an assumption, but it is well known to the declaimers against Mr. Shulze, that the constitution says "the trial by jury shall be as heretofore," and that under the act of 1821, the right to bring suits "in the county where the cause of action shall have arisen;" to be tried in the court of Common Pleas, is fully recognized:—This is perfectly clear, and he who runs may read.—How then is the military made superior to the civil power?

It has never been intended that any profligate, corrupt, unprincipled man who might have happened to obtain a justice's commission (and that there are some such we all know) should have it in his power to obstruct and defeat the militia law for a whole county Suppose for instance that one justice in a county could be found, so abandoned to all sense, justice and honesty, as to enter suits against the collectors of militia fines, and give judgment in every case against them, for the amount of fines collected with costs; would not the whole militia law become a dead letter as to that county? Such a case did actually happen in Chester county: and the mildness of democracy, instead of addressing the Governor to remove him, chose rather to make the law more plain. It is for this last act that the unprejudiced clamor has been raised, to confirm the prejudiced, and deceive the ignorant advocates of Mr. Gregg.

I would ask the attention of your readers to the history of the provisions of the militia laws on this subject since 1802, when the first general and comprehensive law for the regulation of the militia was passed.

We find in the pamphlet laws of 1801-2 page 235, the following section:—That "no certiorari or other writ, shall in any case, issue from any court of law or equity in this commonwealth, to remove any proceedings that shall be had in any court of appeal or court martial, held under and by virtue of this act; and that no court of law or equity of the said commonwealth, shall in any case hear, sustain, determine, or in any manner take cognizance of appeals that may be offered or attempted from any sentence or decree passed or made by such courts of appeal, or courts martial, any law, usage or practice to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

The legislature wisely foresaw that if a certiorari or an appeal from courts martial or courts of appeal was allowed, the fines could never be collected. The writs of certiorari might be issued or the appeal entered, and the collection of fines suspended for years; but it never entered into their minds, that justices or aldermen would attempt to "rehear, examine, court of appeal; Such cases did however occur, and when the act of 1814 passed, commonly called Duane's bill, (having been reported by W. J Duane, now one of the champions of Mr. Gregg,) a clause was inserted in addition to that of 1802, above noticed, prohibiting aldermen and justices of the peace, as well as judges, expressly from issuing any writ or process, with a view to rehear, examine, or obstruct the decision of any court of appeal or court martial, and such act on the part of a judge justice, or alderman, was made a misdemeanor in office; reserving however the rights of every citizen under the habeas corpus act.

This act was voted for indiscriminately by federalists and democrats, as will be seen by the journal of 1813 14, page 354—there being 67 votes for the bill and 11 against it. In 1816 a supplement to this act was passed, pamphlet laws, page 224, declaring "that the proceedings of the courts of appeal and courts martial, shall in no case whatever be set aside, or declared void by any judge of a court of law, on ground of informality in such proceedings," and every judge who shall declare such proceedings void on the ground aforementioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office; and *no action of trespass shall be sustained in any court of record within this commonwealth, in consequence of any proceedings, had by any courts martial or courts of appeal.*" Here observe, that all the provisions in previous laws, go no further than to prohibit the *removal of the proceedings*, and writ of certiorari. The right of the "*action of trespass*," and trial by jury for any alleged injury done, remained unimpaired; but this section (if it was constitutional) took away any redress for other than personal injuries.—This act of 1816 is decidely the strongest and most exceptionable, on the ground of giving superiority to the military power. Yet I find by looking into the journal of the House of Representatives, for 1815 16, that all the members from Bucks county voted for it. On page 674, a motion was made to postpone the bill indefinitely. ayes 31, nays 43; *among the nays are the names of* Benj Foulke, Dr. Phineas Jenks, and David Wynkoop; and in page 675, on the question *shall this bill pass?* ayes 49, noes 25; among the ayes are the names of JENKS FOULKE, SELLERS & WYNKOOP, but no clamor was ever heard about these votes; these members (except Mr Sellers, who died soon afterwards) were re elected for several years by the *Federal party*. We now come down to 1821-22, when General Barnard, as chairman of the military committee, reported the militia bill which is now the law of the state: This law simply re-enacts the provisions of the act of 1814, (Duane's Bill,) with the addition of the clause *prohibiting the courts* from declaring the proceedings of court martial or courts of appeal, *void on the ground of informality*; and repeals the clause of the act of 1816, which was voted for by the Bucks county federal members, Messrs. Jenks, Wynkoop, &c. declaring that "no action of trespass shall be sustained in any court of record within this commonwealth, in consequence of any proceedings, had by any courts martial or courts of appeal"

We now come to the section reported by Gen Barnard at the last session, for which Mr Shulze voted. We have already seen that courts of record were forbidden to issue writs of certiorari, or remove the proceedings &c. and aldermen and justices of the peace forbidden to "rehear, examine, or obstruct, directly or indirectly, the decision of any courts martial or courts of appeal." This has been the law as to courts since 1802, and as to aldermen and justices, since 1814. The section is in the following words:

"That if after the passage of this act, any alderman or justice of the peace shall issue process, or in any manner whatsoever commence or take cognizance of any *civil suit or action* (not criminal as has been falsely said) against any military officer, constable, collector or other persons concerned in the execution of the militia laws of this commonwealth, for any thing done by them, or either of them, under or in pursuance of said militia law, in imposing and collecting fines; every alderman or justice so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and their acts and proceedings in such suits shall be null and void."

I think it would puzzle most, if not all the noisy clamorers on this subject, to explain the difference between the effect of this clause and that contained in Mr. Duane's Bill of 1814—But how is it possible that any man of common sense, could construe it to take away all redress in a court of criminal jurisdiction for *personal injury?* The criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace is wholly untouched, and the remedies for personal wrongs, by indictment or information, or presentment, are as they have always been untouched; and the remedy for any unlawful injury done to the property of a citizen by a militia officer, or collector of fines, is completely open by the action of trespass in the court of common pleas, to be tried by jury; which remedy be it remembered, Dr. Phinehas Jenks, David Wynkoop, Esq. and the other federal members in the year 1816 *voted to deprive us of!* The whole amount of the provision is to put it out of the power of a single justice of the peace in a county to prostrate the militia law of the state throughout the whole extent of his jurisdiction, by giving judgment for the recovering back of all fines collected in sums less than $5 33 cts. when